

New-York

VOL. XXXI. NO. 9,470.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF GUN-COTTON.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Redesdale questioned the right of the United States to maintain its demand of reparation for the damages caused by the Alabama, now that the American Government had granted amnesty to the late Rebels, and the reconciliation with the South was complete. He asked whether the Government intended to bring this point to the attention of the arbitrators at Geneva, and he proceeded to argue it at great length. Lord Granville replied that the question of liability for the depredations of the Alabama would be argued in all its bearings before the arbitrators by Sir Roundell Palmer and other eminent counsel retained on the part of Great Britain, whose interests would naturally not suffer for the lack of able and learned advocates. Mr. Gurney's name appears in *The Gazette*, this evening, as Commissioner of Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington.

A terrible explosion of gun-cotton occurred to-day at Bowmarket, a market town in the County of Suffolk. Several persons were killed. Further explosions are apprehended.

FRANCE.

THE PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION LIMITED—NECESSITY OF A STANDING ARMY—M. THIERS' TERM OF OFFICE.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

It is reported that the negotiations between Berlin and Versailles for the evacuation of France have resulted in an agreement by which the occupation of French territory by the German troops will entirely cease before the end of the present year.

It is said that President Thiers urges on the Military Committee of the Assembly the necessity of having large armaments and a normal effective force of 500,000 men in the army.

The elections for the Councils-General will take place early in September. The Tax bill is under discussion in the Assembly.

The party of the Right in the Assembly demands that M. Thiers' term of office be prolonged only two years. It is thought that the vote of the Assembly upon the motion for the prolongation of the term of office of M. Thiers for three years will stand about as follows: For the proposition, 300; against it, 230; probable absences, 130.

The French Budget Commission proposes a three per cent tax on all bonded goods, except corn and coal, and estimates the yield therefrom at seventy-five million francs per annum.

GERMANY.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

The Emperor of Austria received the Emperor William at Wells to-day. Cordial greetings were exchanged, and their Majesties departed this evening in a special train for Ischl.

The Evening Post attributes political significance of a friendly character to the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

SPAIN.

VENEZUELA AND THE QUESADA EXPEDITION—A PROTEST EXPECTED FROM SPAIN.

MADRID, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

The report that the Spanish Government will send a fleet to Venezuelan ports to exact reparation for the injury sustained by Spain from the omission of the Government of Venezuela to prevent the departure of the Quesada expedition for Cuba, is authoritatively denied. The acts of the filibusters will be made the subject of a diplomatic protest.

ITALY.

A TITLE AND A GOLDEN THRONE OFFERED TO THE POPE.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

The Pope has written a letter to a Committee who have offered him the title of Plus the Great and a throne of gold. He refused to accept the proposed honor during his lifetime, and suggests that the money which has been subscribed for a throne be employed in procuring the exemption of students of the Roman Catholic seminaries everywhere from military service.

NORWAY.

ADMIRAL BOOGS AT CHRISTIANIA.

WISCONSIN, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

Rear-Admiral Boggs, in his flagship the Franklin, Capt. J. A. Parker, accompanied by the Junta, Commander Luce, arrived at Christiania, Norway, on July 9, and remained several days. The officers were received with great courtesy, and attentions and hospitalities were freely exchanged. Being the first visit of American men-of-war to that city, the vessels and their officers and crews attracted no little curiosity, and immense crowds gathered to look at the ships. The newspapers of Norway are profuse in compliments to the officers. The Franklin and Junta left Christiansand for Antwerp and Southampton, and have since been reported on the English coast.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

THE ENTERPRISE A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel is a complete success, and the announcement is made that it will be formally opened in September.

TURKEY.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES AND THE BOSPHORUS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Treasury Department a translation of a note of the 1st inst. from Baltazzi Effendi, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey, prescribing the new rules to which vessels entering the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are to be subjected. Every sailing vessel or steamer entering either strait must submit to being boarded, and having its bill of health indorsed by officers appointed for the purpose, if coming from the Black Sea at the mouth of the Bosphorus, and from the Hellespont. A bill of health of the Dardanelles is issued to all classes of sailing vessels, having had cases of cholera on board, must undergo Quarantine. Vessels coming from a contaminated port, and the destination of which is a port of the Ottoman Empire, must undergo regular quarantine, even though they have no cholera cases on board. Steamers coming from a contaminated port, and going to a foreign port, and having no cases of cholera on board, can pass through the Straits without touch. The police will be under the inspection of two health officers. At the Dardanelles the vessels enter from the White Sea and Archipelago, and at the entrance of the Bosphorus if it comes from the Black Sea. Sailors coming from a contaminated port without cases of cholera may also traverse the two Straits and continue their voyage to a foreign country under certain conditions.

MEXICO.

THE ELECTION RETURNS—A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY AT MATAMOROS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 6.—The opposition is gaining. Lerdo has 2,227 electors, and Diaz 2,064. The *Diaño* official says Juarez has 5,623.

Palacios, commanding at Matamoras, and Cortinas, commanding the line of the Rio Grande, are quarreling over depredations committed on the American side. A collision is feared, and preparations are making for it. Troops have been sent to Tabasco, to put a stop to the outrages there.

CUBA.

THE REPORTED EXECUTIONS AT SANTIAGO—PROSPECTS OF THE CUBANS.

The disputed which, yesterday, briefly announced the execution of Gens. Quesada and Figueredo, at Santiago de Cuba, is explained by later information derived from Cuban sources, from which it appears that the men who were executed were Don Carlos Quesada and Don Miguel Figueredo. Neither of these men held any military office in the insurgent forces. A recent Spanish dispatch from Havana had announced their capture. It is believed that Gen. Rafael Quesada succeeded in killing Coopers, with his expedition, without any serious engagement with the Spanish forces. Private information has been received in this city to the effect that Valmaseda has tendered his resignation. The Cubans in this city are much disengaged by the accounts lately received from the island, as the insurgents have been constantly showing their ability to conduct a harassing and exhausting warfare against the Spaniards. Meantime the prospect of

NEW-YORK



NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871.

Tribune.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

ACTIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST THE BROOKLYN ILLICIT DISTILLERS—THE NEW REVENUE STAMPS—IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

Supervisor Dutcher of New-York, and Gen. Jordan, Assessor of the First New-York District, which comprises the City of Brooklyn, are in town, and had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day. The object for the purpose of conferring with Commissioner Douglass respecting the line of policy he has laid out in connection with the long-established practice of carrying on illicit distilleries, in defiance of all law, in the Brooklyn District. Supervisor Dutcher declares that there are only two registered distilleries in that district, and others are running contrary to law, and distilling from 25 to 30 barrels per day. He further states that applications to the city authorities for aid, for the purpose of breaking them up, is refused in all cases. Steps will be taken in a few days to bring the perpetrators of these violations of law to justice.

At the Cotton Exchange, the article was read with avidity. The members, however, congratulated themselves that as the ports from which they received their cotton were not infected this season, Carnochan had no pretext for detaining their goods as in preceding years. E. D. Morgan & Co. of No. 54 Exchange-place, one of the first houses to rebel against Carnochan's extortions, corroborated *The Tribune's* exhibit, offering proofs in the shape of a letter recently received from a consignee in Cuba, who had been unable to charter a vessel to this port with a cargo of sugar, in consequence of the rapacity of the Quarantine officials. Messrs. Morgan & Co. thereupon instructed the consignee to send his cargo to an adjacent port beyond the jurisdiction of Carnochan. This was done, the vessel being chartered from Cuba at \$4 per hogshead of sugar, when several vessels were lying idle at the port of departure, their captains refusing to come to this port, although \$5 per hogshead was offered to them.

Messrs. Morgan & Co. say that if this vessel had been allowed to come to New-York, there would have been an extra expense of \$1,000 for freight, lighterage, and brokerage. These extortions they said, were driving trade away from New-York, and the legitimate charges, that would have been disbursed in New-York, are now spent elsewhere, to the corresponding disadvantage of the city. They say that few people are aware of the extent of the injury inflicted upon New-York by the shipment of two such articles as sugar and coffee to other ports. Insurance, railroad, steamboat, sailing, and other companies were affected. Lighter and tow-boat owners, stevedores, coopers, and ship mechanics also lost heavily.

F. W. Alexander & Sons, agents of the New-York and Mexican Steamship Company, at No. 33 Broadway, are importers of sisal hemp, which comes in small bales. To a private lighterman they would only be obliged to pay 10 cents per hale for lighterage, but to Conklin, they must pay 40 cents per hale for the same work. On July 18, Messrs. Alexander wished to send some fresh provisions, costing \$20, to one of their vessels in the Quarantine. The New-York Harbor Lighting and Stevedoring Company hereby agrees to pay Messrs. Wiener the sum of \$4,000, which the amount is to be paid to Dr. Carnochan for his services to the Company to do the business of Quarantine as specified in either of the two papers this day submitted to Dr. J. M. Carnochan for his approval. By Order of the Board of Trustees. RICHARD B. LOCKE.

This arrangement with Wiener having been effected, the following contract, signed by the original officers of the Company, was submitted and accepted:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

The New-York Harbor Lighting and Stevedoring Company hereby agrees to pay Messrs. Wiener the sum of \$4,000 cash down, and \$1,200 per week, or at the rate of \$5,000 per month for each month that the quarantine shall be in force and this Company shall have the lighting, stevedoring, coaling, towing and transhipping of all vessels in the port of New-York, and the removal of all goods, stores, and effects, to the port of Wall and South-st., from the cabin and forecastle of every vessel which is subject to his exactions—*etc.*

W. MURDOCH, President; G. W. WHITE, Treasurer; RICHARD B. LOCKE, Secretary.

THE QUARANTINE PIRATES.

DR. CARNOCHEAN'S REMOVAL IMPERATIVELY DEMANDED.

THE CALCULATIONS MADE BY THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES FROM THE TRIBUNE'S EXPOSE.

The startling revelations made by *The Tribune* regarding the corruptions practiced and encouraged by Dr. Carnochan, Health Officer of this port, have called forth in all quarters the indignation too long kept latent by the threats of vengeance made by Dr. Carnochan upon all who incur his enmity by resisting his operations. For one summer and a half he has, by a species of tyranny heretofore unrecognized by any government, literally blighted the commerce of this great city, and has forced every one to the belief that, unless a remedy be speedily applied, New-York will become a port of secondary importance. The voice of Justice, coming up from every office in Wall and South-st., from the cabin and forecastle of every vessel which is subject to his exactions—*etc.*

If other proof be wanting of his complicity in the outrage of *The Tribune's* of last year, the documents which we here publish will be read with interest:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

The New-York Harbor Lighting and Stevedoring Company hereby agrees to pay Messrs. Wiener the sum of \$4,000, which the amount is to be paid to Dr. Carnochan for his services to the Company to do the business of Quarantine as specified in either of the two papers this day submitted to Dr. J. M. Carnochan for his approval. By Order of the Board of Trustees. RICHARD B. LOCKE.

This arrangement with Wiener having been effected, the following contract, signed by the original officers of the Company, was submitted and accepted:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

The New-York Harbor Lighting and Stevedoring Company hereby agrees to pay Messrs. Wiener the sum of \$4,000 cash down, and \$1,200 per week, or at the rate of \$5,000 per month for each month that the quarantine shall be in force and this Company shall have the lighting, stevedoring, coaling, towing and transhipping of all vessels in the port of New-York, and the removal of all goods, stores, and effects, to the port of Wall and South-st., from the cabin and forecastle of every vessel which is subject to his exactions—*etc.*

W. MURDOCH, President; G. W. WHITE, Treasurer; RICHARD B. LOCKE, Secretary.

About one month later the following was issued:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARANTINE, STATE ISLAND, JUNE 17, 1870.

Brighton Collier, a lighterman, having been engaged by Dr. Carnochan to remove the trash of the vessel of which he was master, and to clean the hold, was compelled to remain in the Lower Quarantine. This contract to remain in full force during the present term of Dr. Carnochan's administration, provided the Company shall perform the duties above stated to his satisfaction.

J. M. CARNOCHEAN, Health Officer.

At the Cotton Exchange, the article was read with avidity. The members, however, congratulated themselves that as the ports from which they received their cotton were not infected this season, Carnochan had no pretext for detaining their goods as in preceding years. E. D. Morgan & Co. of No. 54 Exchange-place, one of the first houses to rebel against Carnochan's extortions, corroborated *The Tribune's* exhibit, offering proofs in the shape of a letter recently received from a consignee in Cuba, who had been unable to charter a vessel to this port with a cargo of sugar, in consequence of the rapacity of the Quarantine officials. Messrs. Morgan & Co. thereupon instructed the consignee to send his cargo to an adjacent port beyond the jurisdiction of Carnochan. This was done, the vessel being chartered from Cuba at \$4 per hogshead of sugar, when several vessels were lying idle at the port of departure, their captains refusing to come to this port, although \$5 per hogshead was offered to them.

Messrs. Morgan & Co. say that if this vessel had been allowed to come to New-York, there would have been an extra expense of \$1,000 for freight, lighterage, and brokerage. These extortions they said, were driving trade away from New-York, and the legitimate charges, that would have been disbursed in New-York, are now spent elsewhere, to the corresponding disadvantage of the city. They say that few people are aware of the extent of the injury inflicted upon New-York by the shipment of two such articles as sugar and coffee to other ports.

Insurance, railroad, steamboat, sailing, and other companies were affected. Lighter and tow-boat owners, stevedores, coopers, and ship mechanics also lost heavily.

F. W. Alexander & Sons, agents of the New-York and Mexican Steamship Company, at No. 33 Broadway, are importers of sisal hemp, which comes in small bales. To a private lighterman they would only be obliged to pay 10 cents per hale for lighterage, but to Conklin, they must pay 40 cents per hale for the same work.

On July 18, Messrs. Alexander wished to send some fresh provisions, costing \$20, to one of their vessels in the Quarantine. The New-York Harbor Lighting and Stevedoring Company hereby agrees to pay Messrs. Wiener the sum of \$4,000, which the amount is to be paid to Dr. Carnochan for his services to the Company to do the business of Quarantine as specified in either of the two papers this day submitted to Dr. J. M. Carnochan for his approval. By Order of the Board of Trustees. RICHARD B. LOCKE.

This arrangement with Wiener having been effected, the following contract, signed by the original officers of the Company, was submitted and accepted:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

The New-York Harbor Lighting and Stevedoring Company hereby agrees to pay Messrs. Wiener the sum of \$4,000 cash down, and \$1,200 per week, or at the rate of \$5,000 per month for each month that the quarantine shall be in force and this Company shall have the lighting, stevedoring, coaling, towing and transhipping of all vessels in the port of New-York, and the removal of all goods, stores, and effects, to the port of Wall and South-st., from the cabin and forecastle of every vessel which is subject to his exactions—*etc.*

W. MURDOCH, President; G. W. WHITE, Treasurer; RICHARD B. LOCKE, Secretary.

About one month later the following was issued:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARANTINE, STATE ISLAND, JUNE 17, 1870.

Brighton Collier, a lighterman, having been engaged by Dr. Carnochan to remove the trash of the vessel of which he was master, and to clean the hold, was compelled to remain in the Lower Quarantine. This contract to remain in full force during the present term of Dr. Carnochan's administration, provided the Company shall perform the duties above stated to his satisfaction.

J. M. CARNOCHEAN, Health Officer.

At the Cotton Exchange, the article was read with avidity. The members, however, congratulated themselves that as the ports from which they received their cotton were not infected this season, Carnochan had no pretext for detaining their goods as in preceding years. E. D. Morgan & Co. of No. 54 Exchange-place, one of the first houses to rebel against Carnochan's extortions, corroborated *The Tribune's* exhibit, offering proofs in the shape